मामले में कोई स्पेशल, कोई विशेष कानून नहीं है ताकि हम उनको इस बात से रोक सकें। इस लिहाज से हमने उनको बुलाया। उन्होंने बहुत से नये नाम दिये और हमने अपनी तरफ से बहुत से नाम सुझाये जैसे ताज पेप्सी। हमने कहा कि मीनार पेप्सी कर दो, हमने कहा कि ताऊ पेप्सी कर दो। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री दीपेन घोष: पेप्सी अभी ताऊ हो गया, इसलिए आ गया (व्यवधान)

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे: मंत्री जी, अगर आपने राजा पेप्सी का सुझाव दिया होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो गया होता (व्यवधान)

श्री शरद यादव: यह मैं भूल गया था, सुझाव दे सकता था, यदि आपने मुझे पहले बता दिया होता तो मैं इस नाम को भी दे देता कि राजा पेप्सी कर दो (व्यवधान) बोफोर्स पेप्सी कर दो (व्यवधान)

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: कमीशन लिया है (व्यवधान)

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय, स्वामी जी कमीशन के पीछे पड़े रहते हैं। अच्छा होता यदि यह कमीशन को पकड़ पाएं लेकिन यह कमीशन जो है इनके लिए मृगतृष्णा बन गया है, इसको यह पकड़ नहीं पाते। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कहीं यह कमीशन में शरीक न हों। मैं तो कभी किसी कमीशन में शरीक होता नहीं स्वामी जी। 13 साल से मैं दिल्ली में इन्हीं कपड़ों में रह रहा हूं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो लहर पेप्सी है, जैसे मैंने पहले कहा है, हमने लगातार सारे काम देखे, कोई कानून नहीं है कि हम इन को रोक सकें। हमने अपनी ताकत लगाई और बाकी नाम जो सुझाए गये उनको छोड़ कर लहर को इसके साथ जोड़ दिया। यह काम सभापति जी, ...

श्री सभापति: आपकी लहर में आ गये। (व्यवधान)

श्री शरद यादव: हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं पूरी दुनियां में लहर पेप्सी लहरायेगा। तो यह हमने किया है (व्यवधान) लोगो तो इसमें दब गया है (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Discussion on Tehigu-Ganga issue

*43. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka was held at Tirupati in April to discuss the Telugu-Ganga issue; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Andhra Pradesh Government has intimated that the meeting was held on 21-4-1990 at Tirupati.

(b) After discussions, the three States decided to meet again in June, 1990.

RBI's suggestion for curbing Inflation

*46. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has gone into the causes of inflation and suggested any measures to curb the same;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government have drawn up any programme for implementation of these measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has pointed out that one of the factors underlying inflation was disproportionate and persistent growth in money supply with the public (M3) last year. At 19. 4 per cent this was the highest since 1978-79 when the expansion was 21. 2 per cent. The very high rate of monetary expansion reflects the expansion in net RBI credit to the Government in 1989-90. This has contributed significantly to inflation. Given the large overhang of liquidity, it

is necessary, according to the RBI, to bring about a sharp break in inflationary expectations.

The above analysis of the price situation by the RBI is in line with the analysis contained in the Report of the Economic Advisory Council submitted to the Government and the pre-Budget Economic Survey for 1989-90 and has been kept in view in the formulation of the 1990-91 Budget. The Government is following a multi-pronged policy to curb effective demand through strict fiscal and monetary discipline, supply side measures and steps to check inflationary expectations.

The RBI in their credit policy for the first half of 1990-91 has therefore, *inter alia,* increased the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) from 38 per cent to 38. 5 per cent of net demand and time liabilities effective from September 22, 1990. Further, SLR of 25 per cent in respect of non-resident (external rupee account) and foreign currency (NR account) is also being raised to 30 per cent effective from 28th July, 1990.

Service Area Approach of Banks

*47. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Service Area Approach of Banks has led to negligent and arrogant behaviour on the part of Bank Managements;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to cancel or alter the Service Area Approach; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what other measures Government propose to take to tackle the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Any complaints received regarding negligent or arrogant behaviour on the part of Bank Management are to be dealt with on an individual basis. The Scheme of Service Area Approach to rural lending has become operational with effect from 1-4-1989. There is no proposal at present to cancel or alter the Scheme. Under this approach, a group of fifteen to twenty-five villages are allotted to a rural or semi-urban Bank branch with a view to bringing about an orderly and planned disbursement of credit in the service area.

U. S. State Trade Secretary's statement on India's attitude on 'Super 301'

*48. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PAUL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the *Times of India* of 7th April, 1990 about the criticism by the U. S. State Trade Secretary about India's attitude on 'Super 301' at the meeting of Indian and American businessmen; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In an inter-dependent world, we recognise the contribution that expansion of economic and commercial exchanges can make to our economic well being. However, our economic policies are geared to meeting our socio-economic objectives and are designed to address the problems arising out of our economic situation. Critical references to our policies show lack of appreciation of the socio-economic imperatives that guide policy-making in India.

The remarks also reflect the philosophy underlying the US Trade Law which mandates the use of the leverage of access to the US market for trade in goods to oblige its trading partners to